

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORRES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Single Number, Sixpence. Country, Sevenpence. Shipping and Seaports, Sixpence per Quarter.  
Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XIX. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26 1846. 2430.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.  
For one inch and under, Three Shillings; and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

It is only persons authorized to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. JOHN HARRIS, and Mr. Wm. Ball, Collectors, Sydney; Mr. WILLIAM TREN, Bathurst; Mr. LARSEN WHITE, Windsor; Mr. HUGH TAYLOR, Parramatta; Mr. A. W. LARSEN, Maitland and Wollombi; Mr. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; Mr. JOHN COLMAN, Penrith; Mr. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, Wollongong; Mr. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; Mr. JOHN M'KIMLEY, Postmaster, Cessnock and Merion; Mr. STEPHEN NUTTER, Queanbeyan; Mr. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton; Mr. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; Mr. BERRIMA; Mr. ROBERT DAVISON, for the District of Yass; Mr. THOMAS DOWSE, Moreton Bay; Mr. JOHN HOULDSBURY, Postmaster, Raymond Terrace; Mr. FRANK HEAVY, Newcastle; Mr. HONORABLE TOBES, Port Macquarie; Mr. HENRY ANDERSON, Clarence River; signatures of "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1846.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is published every Morning (Sundays excepted), and the Quarters and the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods only can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. Advertisements must specify on the face attended to, and all letters must be post-paid.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without one quarter being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without half-a-year being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscriber's list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion. In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

**NOTICE.**  
MR. JOHN BROWNE, of Campbelltown, having received the accounts up to the 31st ultimo, due to this Office, from persons residing in the districts of Campbelltown, Stonequarry, Appin, and Camden, is authorized to collect such accounts forthwith; and where they are overdue, he is instructed to proceed against the parties in the Court of Requests; or, if not within that Court, then to commence proceedings in the Supreme Court.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.  
Sydney Morning Herald Office,  
January 31, 1845.

**NOTICE.**  
MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, of Liverpool, having received the accounts up to the 31st ultimo, due to this Office, from persons residing in the districts of Liverpool and Cabramatta, is authorized to collect such accounts forthwith; and where they are overdue, he is instructed to proceed against the parties in the Court of Requests; or, if not within that Court, then to commence proceedings in the Supreme Court.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.  
Sydney Morning Herald Office,  
January 31, 1845.

**NOTICE.**  
MR. THOS. HOPE, of Singleton, having received the accounts up to the 31st ultimo, due to this Office, from persons residing in the districts of Singleton and the Riverina, is authorized to collect such accounts forthwith; and where they are overdue, he is instructed to proceed against the parties in the Court of Requests; or, if not within that Court, then to commence proceedings in the Supreme Court.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.  
Sydney Morning Herald Office,  
January 31, 1845.

**BATHURST.**  
**NOTICE.**—MR. WILLIAM TREN, having succeeded Mr. T. M. Sloman as the Agent of the Sydney Morning Herald, the Subscribers to that Journal are hereby advised of the same. Mr. Tren is furnished with the usual printed receipts, on yellow paper, signed by the Proprietors.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

**QUEANBEYAN.**  
**NOTICE.**—MR. STEPHEN NUTTER has been appointed the Agent for the Sydney Morning Herald for the township and district of Queanbeyan.

STEAMER TO WOLLONGONG.  
HOBBS' SUPPLEMENT INDUCTION OFFER.

**NOTICE.**—In consequence of numerous applications for a Steamer to convey the Electors to and from the Camden Election, the TAMAR Steamer will leave the Company's Wharf for Wollongong, at nine o'clock, this Evening, Wednesday, and return to Sydney the following evening, at the same time.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.  
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company.  
February 26, 1846.

**FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.**  
TO SAIL WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.  
The fine fast-sailing Schooner  
MARY ANN.  
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain Amer, or to HENRY FISHER, City Depot.

Corner of King and George Streets.

**FOR PASSAGE ONLY, FOR LONDON.**  
SHIP LORD JUCKLAND  
leaves this on the 1st March; her port accommodations are fitted up in the Indian style.

Particulars apply to Captain Brown, on board, or to  
CAPTAIN TOWNS, Miller's Point.  
February 3, 1846.

**FOR LONDON DIRECT.**  
LOADING AT BOTH' WHARF.  
THE regular first-class ship PALESTINE, Alexander Sim, Commander, having the greater part of her dead weight on board, has commenced taking in wool.

For light freight only, or passage, apply to the Captain, on board; or to the undersigned, who will store wool free of expense, until it can be received on board.

WILLIAM C. BOTTS, Wharf, Darling Harbour.  
February 13, 1846.

**FOR LONDON DIRECT.**  
THE first-class British-built Barque MIDLOTHIAN, 414 tons register, George Morrison, commander, has almost all her cargo engaged, and will sail positively on the 15th March, with excellent cabin accommodation, and having no oil as cargo, presents a desirable opportunity for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Captain Morrison; or to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO., Sydney, February 7, 1846.

**FOR LONDON.**  
THE fast-sailing At barque ATLEW, William White, master, of the burthen of 323 tons, per register, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to MR. FANNING, Spring-street, February 20, 1846.

**SYDNEY BETHEL UNION.**  
ANNUAL MEETING.  
THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held in the long room at the ROYAL HOTEL, THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH INSTANT.

G. ALLEN, Esq., Mayor of the City, in the chair.

The friends of Seamen, and all who are interested in their spiritual welfare, are respectfully invited. Captains, Officers, and Seamen will find this a favourable opportunity for witnessing the deep interest which the Committee and the Public have displayed in their behalf. THE CHAIR WILL BE TAKEN AT 7 P. M.

A Collection will be made in aid of the Funds of the Mariners' Church.

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 15th February, 1845.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** that tenders, in duplicate, will be received at this Office until Friday, the 28th instant, at noon, for the conveyance of passengers and goods between the undermentioned places, viz:—

Parramatta, Liverpool, Bathurst, and Newcastle.

The tender to state the price of the coffin, and charge for the conveyance requisite for each interment: the lowest of which, if approved of, will be accepted.

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** that tenders, in duplicate, will be received at this Office until Friday, the 28th instant, at noon, for the conveyance of passengers and goods between the undermentioned places, viz:—

Sydney and Moreton Bay, Sydney and Melbourne, Sydney and Launceston.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at this Office.

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.

**TENDERS** wanted for the supply of Ship Chandlery and Store, and service of the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company. A list of the articles and quantities required, and further particulars, may be had upon application to the Manager.

The tenders to be delivered on or before Friday, the 28th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.  
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company.  
February 18, 1846.

**AUSTRALIAN FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

THE Annual Exhibition of the above Society will take place on Wednesday, 5th day of March, at the late Exhibition, to be awarded for Fruit, Vegetables, Flowers, Wine, Tobacco, and other articles likely to become an export.

The regulations will be in force on the occasion.

Members and their families only will be admitted before one o'clock; visitors from one to six.

A Committee request persons having any article likely to become of importance as an export, or any machinery used for the production of useful articles for domestic use or commerce, will be pleased to forward the same for public inspection at the exhibition; every possible care will be taken of all articles exhibited.

Exhibitors or their agent are requested to be in attendance at nine o'clock on the morning of Thursday, 6th March, for the purpose of removing the articles exhibited by them.

Tickets of admittance may be obtained from the Treasurer, Mr. J. Richards, George-street; or at the door on the day of exhibition.

(Signed) R. HIPKISS, Secretary.

**SHIPPING GAZETTE.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MERCHANTS and others will find it to their advantage to advertise in the above publication, the circulation of which is very much increased. Advertising charges same as Morning Herald.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CAMDEN.**  
GENTLEMEN.—Having been solicited by a large number of respectable and influential Voters of the county of Camden to offer myself as a Candidate to represent their interests in the Legislative Council of New South Wales, I have accepted to their request, with a desire to serve them, and this my adopted country.

Although it may be attended with great personal inconvenience, I shall cheerfully submit to this—if by so doing I can benefit, by my humble exertions, the interests of my constituents.

Should I have the honour to be elected, I shall endeavour to enforce a reasonable economy in all the departments of the Government, and all votes of money for religious and educational purposes for the youth of this rising colony shall receive my warmest and most decided support.

Should these views meet with the approbation of the enlightened constituency of the county of Camden, I shall feel but little fear that the result of the election will be in my favour.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your very humble and devoted servant,

JOHN WILD, Vandeville, 18th February, 1846.

**CAMDEN ELECTION.**  
THOSE gentlemen resident in Sydney and the neighbourhood, who are desirous of giving their electing support to John Wild, Esq., and who wish to have their names for Mr. Wild, at the Royal Hotel, as early as possible.

February 21, P. M.—The Polling Day is on Thursday next, the 28th instant. 2799

**ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWS-PAPER OFFICE.**  
320, STRAND, LONDON.

JOSEPH CLAYTON, Publisher of the Spectator, and General Newspaper and Advertising Agent, 320, Strand, London, respectfully announces to proprietors of colonial journals, and the resident colonial gentry, that he is able to supply them with the Spectator, and every other London and country newspaper, and every other London and country newspaper, and every other London and country newspaper, at the earliest conveyance after the appearance of each publication.

J. Clayton has been induced to pay particular attention to this branch of the newspaper business, in consequence of the complaints of the colonial press in not being supplied with English newspapers with that regularity and despatch which is necessary to the success of a well-managed colonial newspaper establishment.

It will be absolutely necessary to accompany each order by payment of six or twelve months' paper, in advance, or a reference to the Editor of the paper, or to the agent of the paper in London for payment at the expiration of the twelve months; in which case one halfpenny extra will be charged on each paper.

J. Clayton trusts that his connexion with the Spectator newspaper, as printer and publisher, from its commencement in 1828, will be considered a sufficient guarantee for the proper application of any funds paid in advance for English newspapers to London and country newspapers and magazines.

The prices are the same as charged in London; therefore all postage or extra charges incurred in the transit must be paid by the parties at the point of destination.

It will be desirable in all cases where any advantage exists in the mode of conveyance of the ordinary means of transmission, that gentlemen, desirous of availing themselves of such advantage, should specify in what way such pecuniary can be rendered available for the purpose of accelerating the despatch of such newspapers.

Orders for advertisements received and promptly inserted in all the foreign and colonial journals, and in the London and country newspapers and magazines.

**NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN COFFEE HOUSE.**

MR. SAMUEL DAVIES, elder son of the late James Davies, deceased, and administrator to his estate, begs respectfully to inform the public, that he has taken possession of the late James Davies' Coffee House, from whom his late father received so many acts of support and kindness during his lifetime, that he has determined to carry on the business of the Subscription Room in all its departments, as it has existed during the last sixteen years, as well as of the tavern and hotel; and he trusts, with numerous improvements, now in progress of fulfilment, with regard to the quantity, quality, and priority of information from every quarter of the world. To accomplish these objects no pains or expense will be spared; and Mr. Samuel Davies hopes, in consequence, that the public will be pleased to patronize the Subscription Room some portion, at least, of that support which enabled his father to render it the centre of political and commercial intelligence.

Arrangements are in progress, and will speedily be completed, for placing in the hands of the members of the Subscription Room not only the earliest intelligence which may reach, Bristol, Liverpool, Falmouth, Portsmouth, Dover, &c., but also by Mr. Waghorn's express, "hatterer can be forwarded by him from Egypt, India, and China, and at the same time as the news are received by the morning and evening newspapers.

It is confidently hoped that attention to the interests and wishes of the members of the Subscription Room will afford general satisfaction, and Mr. Samuel Davies begs further to state that for the accommodation of those who may honor him with their favours in the tavern and hotel department, or the North and South American Coffee House, he has laid in a complete stock of the most superior wines, spirits, malt and other liquors, which it is possible to procure and to which he begs to call attention.

**COACH BUILDERS.**  
E. AND F. ARTHURS, Coach Builders, in all its varied branches, most respectfully beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have recently arrived from England, where they carried on the above business, a stock of the best Railway and Private Carriages. They have commenced their business at Hyndes' Wharf, Druitt-street, and crave a share of the public patronage. Stage and Mail Coaches fitted to any distance on the English principle.

Orders received and punctually attended to at Hyndes' Yard.

February 8, 1846.

**PRINTING TYPES.**—A town of second-hand Long Primer is for sale at the Herald Office.

**THE SHIPPING GAZETTE.**  
AND  
**SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.**  
THE Forty-ninth Number of the Shipping Gazette was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Imports and Exports for the week; Coasters Inwards and Outwards; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Outports, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, South Australia, and Cape of Good Hope; Vessels laid on for England; Vessels expected in Sydney; Colonial Whalers at Sea; Ships loading for England; Ships in Harbour; the Cable; Mail for London; Abstract of the Average Assets and Liabilities, &c., of the several Banks of the colony of New South Wales, for the Quarters ended 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, 1844; and of the General Averages for the Years 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844; New Plymouth; Harbour at Flinders' Island; Notice to Mariners; Local Market; Commercial Remarks; Wool Market; Colonial Produce; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Refined Sugar; Price Current; &c.

Terms:—  
One copy, per quarter ..... 6 7 6  
Three copies, ditto ..... 12 0 0  
Four copies, ditto ..... 1 1 0  
Six copies, per annum ..... 5 0 0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.

Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the morning of publication. Terms same as for the Morning Herald.

**THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED**  
By W. MOFFITT, Pitt-street, Price 2s.

**A GOOD BLACK GIN.**  
AN AUSTRALIAN MELODY. Inscribed with great deference, and profound respect, to the royal subjects of his late most gracious, highly accomplished, and revered antipodal Majesty.

KING BUNGAREE. Post-Lieut. DUTY, R.N. Composer—J. NATHAN. 2914

**SURGEOON-DENTIST.**  
MR. BELISARIO, Spring-street, can be consulted daily on all diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.

Every description of Artificial Teeth prepared on the most approved principle. Terms moderate. 6982

**HOW TO DEPEND ON TIME!!!**  
LET E. D. COHEN repair your watches, and you will not be deceived with regard to the precise time, as all the watches repaired by him are sure to give satisfaction. At the City Hall of Arts, watches, clocks, and musical boxes of every description are repaired in a workmanlike style, and at just charges. E. D. COHEN is the only shopkeeper in Sydney who is also a general workman; and having had twenty six years practical experience in all the branches of his business, he is enabled to make close and accurate watches of the most complicated construction perform correctly, or to make no charge.

The celebrated Astronomical Clock (the City Clock) is going to mean time. Any person may have his watch regulated free of charge.

**HOW TO SEE YOUR WAY CLEAR.**  
USE E. D. COHEN'S SPECTACLES. His Establishment is the only Optical and Spectacle Establishment in the colony; any right can be suited at the City Hall of Arts. The great risk in buying Spectacles from those persons who know little or nothing of the nature of Optics, is only found out when the sight is injured, and the proper way to preserve this, the most valuable faculty of the human frame, is to deal with men who understand their art, and are really workmen.

**BRAZILIAN PEBBLES FROM NO. 1 TO 15.**  
To prevent any mistake in the Address E. D. COHEN'S is only three doors above the Royal Hotel. The City Hall of Arts is known by the two Mechanical Clocks and large Looking Glass at the end of the shop, 392, George-street. 2456

**CLOCKS AND WATCHES REPAIRED**  
BY RICHARD LAMB, 454, GEORGE-STREET, (Between R. Peck's Grocery Warehouse and the Post Office.)

R. LAMB begs to inform his friends and customers, that all Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks repaired at his Establishment are warranted to perform correctly for twelve months, and for punctuality, first-rate work, and moderate charges, he is satisfied no one can excel him.

N. B. Watch glasses of every size and description. The trade supplied with tools and materials.—TERMS, CASH. 2924

**THE undersigned having entered into arrangements with the celebrated French artist, M. Delille, Mig, and Co., at Mulhouse and Paris, to receive from them regular supplies of their manufactured Goods, have the pleasure to announce to the public that the first invoice has arrived per General de Gaulle, consisting of the following articles, viz:—**

1. Laine pure cachemire  
2. Laine pure d'autonne  
3. Laine pure de printemps  
4. Coloured jacobins  
Ditto organdi  
5. French prints, one yard wide  
6. Cachemire shawls and fobias.

Likewise, per General Hewitt, From Messrs. Davies and Dreutler, at Lyons: One case plain coloured Poulte de soie.

Per Dorset, One case 9-8 regattas, only 7d. per yard  
One case printed quiltings.  
Per Emma, One case 9-8 regattas  
One case 9-8 printed satens  
One case chintz and damask furniture.

It being our intention to sell off part of our present Stock, we beg to draw the attention of the public to the extraordinary low prices at which they will be offered, as below:—

Swiss Prints, 9d. each, formerly 1s. 6d.  
Bed Ticks, at 6d., formerly 1s.  
German Stockings, from 8d. a pair upwards  
Cotton Gloves, from 3d. upwards  
Nightcaps, 6d. each  
Gauze Ribbons, from 2d. upwards  
Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs, 9d. upwards  
Eau de Cologne, 2s. 6d. per box upwards  
Bottles, 1s. per gross  
General Gold and Silver Watches at cost prices.

Term—Cash.  
DREUTLER AND WAGNER, Foreign Warehouse, 287, Pitt-street.

**REDUCTION OF PRICES AT THE ARGYLE STRAM BOILING ESTABLISHMENT, GOULBURN.**  
THE undersigned, being anxious to transact their business on the lowest possible scale, beg to inform the stockholders of the southern districts, that they have reduced their charges to the lowest Sydney prices, namely:—

Cattle, per head, 6s. or the hide  
Sheep, each, 6d.  
Casks charged at the lowest possible prices, and warranted sound and fit for shipment.

2913 BENJAMIN AND MOSES.

**NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT**  
GEORGE-STREET SOUTH, BRICKFIELD HILL.

A HORDERN having just opened the above, invites the attention of the inhabitants of the City, and the Colony generally, to the extensive and well-selected stock of drapery, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, lace, stays, parasols, tucan, dustable, and fancy bonnets; infants' beaver and satin hats and bonnets; and every other article in requisition for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's useful and ornamental dresses. Also, every description of linens, cottons, and woollens, necessary for domestic purposes. The whole will be sold at such prices which, A. H. feels confident, will ensure a rapid sale, and secure to this establishment a continuance of public patronage.

In the drapery department will be found a choice assortment of town printed cambrics, of the newest styles and most expensive colours.

Orders from storekeepers and others resident in the country will be particularly attended to. 2894

**ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT PACKAGES**  
DRAPERY GOODS.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT. MR. R. FAWCETT has received instructions from the importers to offer for sale, by private contract, one hundred packages, each of thirteen miles from Drapery Goods ever landed in the colony, which will be sold at moderate advances upon English cost to ensure immediate returns.

One bale 4-4 cotton and 5-4 linen check  
Two bales cotton tick  
Thirteen bales swanikin imitation Welsh and Lancashire flannels  
Two bales coloured counterpanes, assorted tints

Eight bales hemp woolbagging  
Five bales 7-8, 9-8, and 5-4 navy-blue prints  
Three bales blue pilot cloths  
Five cases 8-8 printed regatta shirtings  
Five cases assorted prints  
One case white rill jacobins  
Fifteen bales 30, 35, 36, and 40 inch grey calico

Three bales 8-4 grey sheeting  
Two bales stout bleached cotton sheeting, 36 to 72 inches  
Two cases men's merino lambs' wool vests, and Guernsey and Jersey frocks  
Two bales super calico  
Ten bales white sheeting and shirting calicoes  
Six bales striped shirts, assorted qualities  
Two cases regatta shirts  
Four bales pilot coats, and Chesterfield and Shepherd's wrapper  
Five cases drab mole skin trousers  
Two bales blue and red serge shirts

481, George-street, Feb. 17, 1846.

**VAN DIEMEN'S LAND SEED WHEAT.**  
TO SETTLERS.

THE undersigned has on hand the very finest old SEED WHEAT, in quantities to suit purchasers, large or small; samples to be seen at his Establishment, corner of King and George streets, or at his warehouse, 209, Sydney, February 25.

HENRY FISHER, City Depot. 2009

**AMERICAN SPERM CANDLES,**  
for sale by S. WILKINSON, JUNR., Macquarie-place. 2867

**FOR SALE.**  
A SHEEP RUN, without stock, calculated to carry from 4000 to 6000 sheep; well watered from several creeks; situated on Goner Creek, Burrows; is about thirty-two miles from Yass, and one hundred and eighty miles from Sydney. It is a good sheep station, but at one hundred and fifty hurdles. A thirty-acre bush paddock will also be given over to the purchaser. Apply to ALLAN M'GALE, Queen-street, Feb. 24, 1846.

2922

**WOOL.**  
THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO., Harrington-street Church hill 184

**WOOL, SHEEP FAT, AND SHEEP-SKINS.**  
THE undersigned are purchasers of wool, fat, and sheepskins, in any quantities, for cash.

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO. 6295

**THE undersigned affords liberal advances, as usual, on Wool and other produce, consigned to him for sale by his correspondents, Messrs. Ellice, Kinnear, and Co., in London.**

WILLIAM C. BOTTS, Wharf, Darling Harbour 6989

**THE undersigned are purchasers of Wool, Oil, and Tallow, or will make advances on Consignments to their Correspondents in London, Messrs. Cruikshank, Melville, and Co.**

R. RAMSAY, SAN, AND CO. 6327

**IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF STEWART BYRN, OF MANEROO AND ANFRION, SETTLER.**

A FIRST DIVIDEND OF Two Shillings and Sixpence in the pound, in this estate, will be payable at my offices on and after the 21st day of February, 1846.

HUTCHINSON BELL, Official Assignee, No. 468, George-street, 3792

**IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN JONES, OF MILLER'S POINT.**

A FIRST DIVIDEND OF 1s. 3d. in the pound on the claims proved on the above estate is now payable at my office, No. 397, Pitt-street.

EDWARD KNOX, Official Assignee.

N. B.—All bills and promissory notes must be produced.

**WANTED, AN ASSISTANT** in the drapery business. None but good tradesmen need apply. A.B., Herald Office. 3010

**COOK AND MAN SERVANT.**  
WANTED, A Cook, who can dress plain dinners for a Family. A woman would be preferred. Wanted, also, a man to clean boots and knives, and do out-door work. A married couple, without children, not objected to. Apply at the Chief Justice's residence.

2976

**WANTED, an active man as Cook and House-servant, with unexceptionable references, to act at the office of A. B. Spark, King-street, Commercial Wharf. 2907**

**TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.**  
WHEREAS on the twenty-third of last December, a person styling himself 'James Clarke, of South Creek,' called with a horse team at the station of Messrs Boulton Brothers, on the Wellington Road, and by a false representation obtained a loading of thirteen bales of wool, of which nothing has been heard. This is to give notice that a reward of five pounds will be paid for such information as may lead to the discovery of the said James Clarke; a further sum of five pounds on his apprehension, and ten pounds in addition on recovery of the property.

Description of person:—Tall, ill-looking, brown hair, with sandy-coloured whiskers. Description of the wool:—13 bales, numbered 25 to 37, marked BB, and on the end of each bale is printed 'Classed by Hoyle and Co.'

Apply to G. COOPER TURNER, Esq., Crown Solicitor. 2088

**STOLEN OR STRAYED,** from the Surry Hills, on Saturday, the 22nd of February, a Brown Cob, branded G. C. on near shoulder, white star in forehead, and white fellock, about fourteen bands high, short tail, and aged, supposed to have gone in the direction of Yass. Ten Shillings Reward will be paid for its recovery.

JOHN BLUCK, Surry Hills. 3006

**TO DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.**  
TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a House at East Maitland, lately occupied by Mr. Muttow, druggist, consisting of double-fronted shop, with a parlour behind, three rooms up-stairs, large cellar, detached kitchen, and yard.











# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

## THE NEW WHARFAGE ACT.

We have been requested to publish the following petitions and correspondence relative to the Wharfage Act:—

To the Queen's most excellent Majesty, The humble petition of the undersigned persons interested in private Suffrage Wharves in the City of Sydney, sheweth,

THAT your petitioners have vested nearly a quarter of a million in wharfage wharves in the city of Sydney under the sanction and with the concurrence of the Government. That from the foundation of the colony to the present time, the Government has had in its own hands only a single wharf, originally called the King's Wharf, which from the shallowness of the water in front of it was quite unfit for the use of vessels of even moderate draught, and that consequently all such vessels were loaded and unloaded at the private wharfage wharves of your petitioners.

That many years ago, the Governor of the colony introduced the practice of levying a tax upon every package landed upon the private wharves, the proceeds whereof were originally perquisites of two of the port officers then called wharfingers; but, subsequently, two-thirds of the said tax were allowed to the proprietors of the wharves, the other third being reserved by the Government.

That neither in its original nor in its modified form was the said tax authorized by any law or ordinance until the Act of the said Governor and Legislative Council passed in the 7th year of your Majesty's reign, further to amend the Act for the preservation of harbours in New South Wales and the regulation of shipping.

That the Government has selected (as by its power of disposing of land or withholding it from sale it is well enabled to do) the most advantageous position which the city of Sydney affords, for the construction of a wharf, and in that position has constructed by the outlay of a large sum of public money a spacious and commodious wharf, known as the "Circular Quay."

That not content with these advantages, but fearing the competition of your petitioners, and with a view to protect the Circular Quay from such competition, the said Governor and Legislative Council have in this 8th year of your Majesty's reign, passed an Act, intituled an Act to make further provision for payment of wharfage rates, by which it is among other things enacted, that the wharfage rates payable to Government at the Circular Quay and King's Wharf shall be reduced to two-thirds of the amount previously levied, while the payment of one-third of the former and one-half of the present amount upon each package demanded from your petitioners is left unaltered.

That the effect of this Act is extremely injurious to your petitioners, inasmuch as they will be compelled by the competition of the Government, to reduce their wharfage charges to two-thirds of its former amount, and to pay one-half of that reduced charge to the Government by way of a protective duty, to enable the Government in its capacity of wharfinger, successfully to compete with your petitioners.

That the duty on each package landed at wharfage wharves, which your petitioners are compelled to pay, is unknown in England, and is a circuitous, unequal, and oppressive mode of collecting a customs revenue.

That, in the humble opinion of your petitioners, it is beneath the dignity and beside the purpose of a state to embark in the business of wharfage or any other private pursuit, inasmuch as competition on the part of any Government must discourage not only that branch of industry to which it is avowedly applied, but all others to which its influence may be indirectly extended.

That your petitioners would most humbly submit, that the imposition of a tax for any purpose except that of revenue leads to endless disputes and contentions, and that protective duties can never appear in a more objectionable form than when it is sought to protect a government against its subjects; or, in other words, to tax a trader, to increase, by competition with him, the proceeds of that capital to which he as a taxpayer has already been forced to contribute.

That it appears to your petitioners, that the wharfage received at the Queen's Wharf, and Circular Quay, is taken by Government as a proprietor; while the sums drawn from the private wharfage are a tax upon his income; and, therefore, that to assimilate these two payments, is virtually to confiscate the income of your petitioners, and to place the Government in the position of proprietor of the private wharves.

That this Act will be very injurious to the colony, by discouraging persons from the construction of wharves, and thus rendering the landing of goods more expensive to the consumer; by the diminution in the value of the Government land near the Circular Quay, which must ensue if persons are deterred from building bonded warehouses by the fear of Government competition, and protective taxation; and by the general distrust in the security of investment which must ensue, if capital to the value of about a quarter of a million, invested in a manner most beneficial to the colony, under the express sanction and sanction of the Government, shall be destroyed or greatly injured, not from any misconduct in its owners, not from any public advantage, but because the Government has a rival establishment, whose profits must not be interfered with.

That your petitioners are well aware of the precarious tenure on which they hold their wharfages, but they cannot conceive that Government will take advantage of this to deprive them of the proceeds of capital, which Government, by granting them a suffrage, induced them to invest; and they humbly submit, that though all legal interests are vested, the proposition is not convertible, but that if the public for its own advantage, and not on account of any misconduct, deprive any one of the profits of his capital, he is to be considered as having a vested right in those profits which cannot be justly disturbed without adequate compensation.

Your petitioners therefore, most humbly pray, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased by virtue of the power vested in your Majesty, by an Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of your Majesty's reign, to declare, by order in Council, your Majesty's royal disallowance of the said Act.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

To His Excellency Sir George Gipps, Knight, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its dependencies, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c. The humble petition of the undersigned persons interested in private Suffrage Wharves, humbly sheweth,

THAT the provisions of the 1st section of the Bill to regulate wharfage and shipping, which has passed the Council, and is now awaiting your Excellency's decision, are avowedly framed with the view of enabling the Government, in the character of a proprietor of wharves, to compete successfully with your petitioners, and that this object is sought to be effected by a protective duty imposed upon your petitioners to the amount of one-half of their gross profits.

That it is beneath the dignity, and beside the purpose of Government, to embark in the business of wharfage or any other private pursuit, because its competition will discourage not only that branch of industry which it affects directly, but all others in which it may possibly be exerted. Because taxes are paid for the protection of private persons and property, not for the discouragement of private industry. Because a Government which has the power of taxing profits, need not seek to make profits of its own. Because such speculations in the hands of Government are seldom or never successful. Because if Government possess valuable property, it is easy to obtain its value by lease or sale, and because if a Government act as a private trader, it cannot escape the suspicion if it should resist the temptation of imposing taxes with the view to give to its own business a monopoly, or at any rate a decided advantage.

That the imposition of a tax for any purpose except that of Revenue, leads to endless difficulties and contentions, and that the exploded theory of protective duties can never appear in a more objectionable form than when it is sought to protect a Government against its subjects. In other words, when it is sought to tax a trader, to increase by competition with him, the proceeds of that capital to which he as a taxpayer has already been forced to contribute.

That the wharfage received at the Queen's Wharf and Circular Quay is taken by Government as a proprietor, while the sums drawn from the private wharfage are a tax upon his income, and therefore that the proposal to assimilate these two payments is a proposal to confiscate the income of your petitioners, and to place the government in the position of proprietor of the private wharves.

That this proposition, if carried out, will be very injurious to the Colony, by discouraging persons from the construction of wharves, and thus rendering the landing of goods more expensive to the consumer, by the diminution in the value of government land near the Circular Quay, which must ensue if persons are deterred from building bonded warehouses by the fear of government competition and protective taxation; and by the general distrust in the security of investment which must ensue if capital to the value of a quarter of a million, invested in a manner most beneficial to the Colony, under the express sanction and sanction of the Government, shall be destroyed or greatly injured, not from any misconduct in its owners, not for the sake of any public advantage, but because the Government has a rival establishment whose profits must not be interfered with.

That your petitioners, although accused of monopoly, are at the same time reproached with having been driven by competition to take rates of wharfage lower than those fixed at the public wharves, both of which statements cannot be correct; and that it seems hardly irreconcilable to fix the rates of profit at that minimum to which it has been reduced by the miseries of the time.

That your petitioners are well aware of the precarious tenure on which they hold their wharfages, but they cannot conceive that Government will take advantage of this to deprive them of the proceeds of capital, which Government, by granting them a suffrage, induced them to invest; and they humbly submit that though all legal interests are vested, the proposition is not convertible, but that if the public for its own advantage, and not on account of any misconduct, deprive any one of the profits of his capital, he is to be considered as having a vested right in those profits.

That your petitioners cordially concur in the provisions of the original Bill submitted by your Excellency to the Legislative Council, and that the above objections are directed only against the clauses introduced into the Bill by a Select Committee of the said Council.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that your Excellency will be pleased by exercising the power of amendment vested in your Excellency, or by such other means as to your Excellency shall seem meet, to deliver your Petitioners from the tax of one half the gross proceeds of their wharves, im and upon them by the said Bill. And, &c.

To William Walker, Esquire, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24th December, 1844.

Sir,—I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of the Petition which was yesterday presented to him, by yourself and the gentlemen named in the margin, (R. Campbell, Mr. Bots, Mr. A. C. Browne, Mr. Thacker), drawing his Excellency's attention to the manner in which the interests of the Proprietors of private or suffrage wharves in Sydney, will probably be affected by a Bill recently passed by the Legislative Council, for the regulation of wharfage, and praying that his Excellency will propose to the Legislative Council, amendments to the said Bill, or otherwise interfere for the protection of their interests.

And referring to the conversation which then ensued, his Excellency directs me to repeat the substance of what he stated to the deputation, and which was to the following effect: namely, that the wharfage bill had been passed by the Council, after long and mature deliberation, in the course of which the proprietors of private wharves were heard by their counsel; that it did not therefore appear to his Excellency to be probable that, were he even to propose alterations in the Bill—such as would satisfy the proprietors of private wharves, the Council would be disposed to adopt them;

that, nevertheless, he should consider it his duty to propose such alterations, did it appear to him that the interests of the wharfingers were likely to be affected by the "Bill," in any greater degree than it was right and proper they should be affected for the public good; but that this did not seem to him to be the case; that, on the contrary, a public wharf having been built at the public expense, it seemed to him right and proper, that the public should derive some benefit from the work. And, lastly, that were his Excellency to withhold her Majesty's assent from the Bill, she would thereby give up a considerable revenue, without in any way conferring a benefit on the Petitioners, but rather expose them to a further reduction of the profits, since the new public wharf, or circular quay, would then remain open to the public, without the payment of wharfage of any kind. I have the honour to be, &c.,

E. DEAS THOMSON.

## ENGLISH EXTRACTS

### THE COLONIAL WOOL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Continued from the Mark Lane Express, Oct. 11.) PREVIOUSLY to our resuming as correct a review as possible of the "Rise and Progress of the Colonial Wool Trade," and the more important consideration—the commencement and continued demand for the produce of the possession of the United Kingdom—it may be considered not an unimportant time to add a fact or two connected more immediately with the arrivals from Sydney, which more properly ought to have been inserted in the first article.

The first good bale of wool received here was sent by Mr. William M'Arthur, for which he received a gold medal from the then Government. Mr. Starkie, who purchased the lot at 10s. 6d. per lb., as being the best then seen from Sydney, had also a medal presented to him for the spirit he showed in buying it and manufacturing it into cloth.

We believe we are not far from the truth—in commencing a review of the rise and progress of the production of wools in Van Diemen's Land for those years to which reference, as to results, are easily accessible—in stating that the flockmasters of this colony have not advanced so rapidly in extending their flocks as those in Australia; not that there have not been most ample supplies of capital thrown into circulation to obtain so desirable an object, or that there has been a want of energy in the management of sheep. We are informed—in a highly interesting "Treatise on Sheep," addressed to the flock-masters of Australia, Tasmania, &c., written by Mr. Thomas Southey, who is well known as a practical man upon such matters—that the flocks of Van Diemen's Land "yield admirable combing wool, clearly evincing that the land at Launceston and its neighbourhood is peculiarly suitable for the pasturage of sheep." No doubt this is the fact; but the produce of most other parts of the island cannot, we apprehend, be spoken so highly of. At all events, the prices obtained for many years past for combing wools from Tasmania do not indicate that the flockmasters generally have so materially advanced in the improvement of their sheep.

About eighteen years ago a company was incorporated under the name of the "Van Diemen's Land Agricultural Company," the main object of which was then stated to be, the rearing and improving of the breed of sheep in the colony. It started with a capital of £71,000,000, in shares of £50 each. The colonists looked with alarm and apprehension at having so formidable a rival coming amongst them, and nothing but ruin was anticipated by many. An immense tract of land was purchased by the company, of Government; large establishments were formed at Circular Head, at Woolnorth, at the Surrey and Hampshire Hills, and other places within the company's grant, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the directors, and the proprietary body; many of the largest shareholders being either directly or indirectly connected with the wool trade. Immense sums of money were laid out in the purchase of the most improved sheep. Great Britain could produce, in order that the best system of crossing with the native breed should be carried out. The bright prospects of the success of the undertaking at first so surely considered as certain of realization, year by year became less apparent, until at last the speculation, as far as the breeding of sheep was concerned, was given up. The company's flocks were so frequently attacked by disease that the directors had been called upon at several of the proprietors' meetings to give up the concern. We refer to this subject, as, had the Van Diemen's Land Company succeeded in its primary object, numerous advantages would have resulted to the colony, and not run to any class as was anticipated by many of the colonists. In all probability, most valuable improvements would have been made in all parts of the island in the management of the flocks.

The subject is so interesting to the colonists, that we may be excused, perhaps, giving the reasons briefly, as stated in the directors' report, for the abandonment of the leading object for which the corporation was formed. They say:—"The proprietors have long been aware that the success of the company must mainly depend, as it is difficult for a large body to compete profitably in the cultivation of land, or in the breeding of live stock, with individual farmers."

Still, in the same report it is stated that "The condition of the flocks was highly satisfactory in the breeding of both ewes and hoggets, and about 450 of the rams were superior to any ever bred before by the company. The lambs of last season had done well, but a greater number was suffering from diarrhoea than were ever attacked from this malady in former years, and it had been remarked that those depastured on English grasses are more liable to the disease than those fed upon native pastures."

The proposed arrangement of flocks for the ensuing season was as follows:—Two Saxon breeding flocks of 1000 each, one Wamsted and Negretti flock of 1000, and an improved flock of 1000, making a total of 4000 breeding ewes. "A wether flock was to be formed of 1000, to be depastured on such portions of the land as are not calculated for

breeding ewes. In regard to the lambs—the rams were to be kept on Trefoil Island, as being the best calculated for that description of stock, and about 8000 ewes and wether lambs on the main settlement, 6000 cross bred cheviot lambs had been sent to the establishment at the Hills, where it is hoped they will succeed better than the finer breeds."

"The aggregate number of sheep of every description at Woolnorth would then be about 8000, which it can be confidently stated the establishment will maintain. Great benefit had resulted from the system recently adopted of improving the native pastures by burning and collecting the fallen timber, and there was every prospect of maintaining still larger flocks in each succeeding year by this system of clearing."

The proceedings of the company since, as detailed in the annual reports, show that to continue sheep breeding, as a body corporate, would be only an annual loss. Such an extensive concern cannot compete with the industrious and resident colonists. We proceed now to the principal object of this article.

There were but few of the quotations at the first sales of Van Diemen's Land wool, which can be taken as affording any criterion of the progress made. Previously to about 1834 or 1835, a great deal of indifference was shown to the staple. In the latter year, however, a sensation took place, and average flocks realized 2s. 6d. to 2d. per lb. These prices were then considered high, but the sample were bought to suit a fancy that had begun to spring up for these wools. That this was the case, will be ascertained from the fact, that with one exception, and that in the following year, no such value has since been obtained, although most unquestionably a considerable improvement in the staple and the condition of the wools forwarded from the colony has been exhibited. They were marked H.Y., M.A., T.A. in a square. I.X., F.Y., and G.H.

These realized from 2s. to 2s. 9d., from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 1d., and from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d. per lb. But the other samples sold in the month of September, are represented "as generally being of lower grade, worse condition, and more tender staple" than had been before imported. In 1834, the total imports of Van Diemen's Land wools were 1,331,715 lbs.; in 1835, ditto ditto, 1,521,861 lbs.

The earlier sales of Tasmanian wool, whether by public auction or by private contract, do not appear to have attracted, by any means, so much interest as those from Australia; indeed, it was not until about the year 1838 that any declarations of consequence were made. In the following year, quite a sensation among the wool interests in the trade was caused by the announcement that 6,141 bales would be put up in the course of the July sales of that year. In reference to those sales, which were an epoch in the history of the Van Diemen's Land wool trade, the following remarks were made at the period referred to:—

"The attendance of buyers from every quarter was as full as upon any previous occasion, and the biddings particularly animated—as may be inferred—which, notwithstanding the unsettled state of the money market, must be very encouraging to the colonial flock growers, particularly to those whose fleeces, by their improvement in growth and very excellent condition, evince the careful attention which has been bestowed upon them by their owners: to such parties it must be satisfactory to find their exertions responded to by the purchasers. It is not intended to be invidious, but it is scarcely possible to pass unnoticed the beautiful growth and condition of several of the more celebrated combing flocks, as well as several of the finer fibre clothing wools. Similar attention to the flocks, which are only in progress of improvement, will no doubt be crowned with similar success."

In the year 1837, the demand for wool from Tasmania was very dull, the spinners and manufacturers holding their large stocks of colonial staples of most sorts. The derangement of the currency, and the unfavourable state of trade, gave a heaviness to the market for all descriptions of raw and of manufactured goods. There was also another important check to the demand for colonial wools in that year, viz., an increased importation from Germany and Spain of at least one-third over that of the previous clip. The quantity of the former qualities imported this year was about 2,453,610 lbs.

The highest prices of Tasmanian wool obtained this year, were from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d., and 2s. 6d. per lb.

The following year was a very quiet one as respects the market for Tasmanian wools; still matters were looking brighter, and an advance of full 2d. to 3d. per lb. was obtained. The importations during the year amounted to 2,490,992 lbs.

Superior combing wools were bought at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., average flocks 1s. 10d., and good lambs 2s. to 2s. 6d. These were about the highest values quoted this year. Constant complaints were still made of the condition in which the wools were exported from the colony.

As the quotations from circulars issued at different times bear witness in the comments of the writers upon wools from the island, as well as upon those received from Sydney, and as, with regard to the latter, free extracts were made in our last week's article on the wool trade, it is not necessary to repeat them.

In the year 1839, a considerable impetus appears to have been given to the colonial wool trade generally, and the imports from Tasmania began to wear a respectable appearance. At the March and May auctions there was not a feature of interest elicited; but in August full prices were obtained, notwithstanding there was a fall in German and English wools of from 10 to 15 per cent. "This fact (states a letter from a leading broker, written after the sales were over) shows the estimation in which wool from this colony is held by consumers and dealers."

The highest prices for Van Diemen's Land wool paid this year were—for superior combing 2s. 7d. per lb., for second 2s. 5d., for good flocks 2s. 4d., and for lambs 2s. 3d.

The imports this year (into the United Kingdom) were 16,318 bales, of the aggregate weight of 3,212,698 lbs. At about this period a marked increase was served to have commenced in the exportation of foreign wools. In the previous year, of 138,346 bales received at the ports of London and Liverpool, 600,155

bales were exported. We shall have a few remarks to make upon this topic, ere we close the article upon "The rise and progress of the colonial wool trade," as having a bearing upon the subject now treated upon.

The commercial stagnation which prevailed in the latter part of 1839 was not without its influence upon the wool trade at the commencement of the ensuing year; but a month or six weeks had scarcely elapsed when a most material change for the better took place, and Van Diemen's Land wools were taken at 2s. to 2s. 2d. per lb. for superior combing. Prices were firm and advancing, but the result of the following sales in June was, that a reaction to about the same amount took place. The stocks of short wools in the possession of the Yorkshire and other dealers, added to reports of the excellence of the clip on its way to this country from the colonies, induced all to buy sparingly, and a fall, as just noticed, on the February prices was the consequence. A small parcel of the new clip, by the *Derwent*, offered at the June sales, adapted to combing purposes, was purchased readily. At the wool fairs of Germany this year a fall of about 25 per cent. took place, and this injuriously influenced the prices of colonial wools here. Much confidence was apparent at the August sales.

A feature as connected with this and all other branches of provincial trade, was most strongly shown at the sales, viz., that many of the previous sales, the attendance of parties who, for the first time, had been their own purchasers, they having taken advantage of the facilities afforded by means of the various lines of railways. The results of the early sales being made known in a very few hours to the west and north of England (they began with a very heavy aspect), brought up fresh buyers, and towards the middle of the sales the rooms were crowded almost to suffocation. At the October sales the improvement in the condition of the Tasmanian wools was a subject of conversation.

The highest prices paid this year were, for superior combing 2s. 2d. per lb., for lambs 2s. 6d. per lb., and for combing 2s. 0d. per lb.

The quantity put up this year was 15,894 bales. The imports into London, Liverpool, Hull, and Goole, were of the aggregate weight of 5,626,178 lbs.; 10,378 bales came to London.

The transactions of the year 1841 were numerous and important, and there was an increase in the number of the public sales. The markets opened rather flatly, owing to the dispute with the United States. In the March sales there was no feature. In the next series of sales wool was principally offered, imported from the colonies, and under review. About 4000 bales of the new clip arrived from Launceston sold well. Samples of the produce of the colony, when long enough for combing, were looked for eagerly. The largest general sale ever yet recorded was in September, when 26,481 bales were put up, of which 3,834 were Tasmanian. The sales took also the longest period yet on record to get through them. As respects the wools under review, they are represented as being of fair reputation, well grown, and the combing qualities fetched high prices.

The highest values realised this year were for superior combing, 2s. 2d. per lb., good clothing 2s. 2d. per lb., and for lambs 2s. 2d. per lb.

The quantity put up this year was 12,569 bales. The imports into London in the year were 12,988 bales, of the aggregate weight of 2,923,680 lbs.; and into the United Kingdom, 3,597,531 lbs.

In the course of the year 1842 the public sales of colonial wools amounted to from 65,000 to 70,000 bales, of which from 14,000 to 15,000 bales were from Van Diemen's Land. With so extensive an increase in the quantities put up for auction in this year, it might naturally have been anticipated that prices of wool of all sorts would have receded considerably; but such was not the fact. In truth, the more extensive arrivals of wools from our colonial possessions, the greater appears to be the demand for them. This looks well for the future state of the trade here, and for the advantage of the colonists themselves, who will by the proceeds realized for this staple be enabled to take additional quantities of British manufactured fabrics. We have not had many returns of the exports of British woollen manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to our several colonial possessions separately, but the aggregate returns show, that with two exceptions, 1829 and 1834, there has been a steady increase since the year 1826, when the total declared value of British woollen manufactures goods sent to the colonies was £761,131, whereas in the year 1843 it had increased to £1,307,191. In wool it is entered by the piece, viz., cloths, coatings, kerseys, baizes, and stuffs, the number sold, in 1826 at 1,412,741 pieces, and in 1843 at 2,292,334 pieces. The exports last year were the largest upon record. There is no doubt but that the shipments to Tasmania have increased in proportion to those to other colonies.

At the commencement of the sales of this year in February, (and the fifth series of the last clip), an apprehension was entertained that in consequence of the languid condition of the manufacturing interests, the prices of wool would fall, but the importer was agreeably surprised to find that all descriptions of colonial, at and under 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., obtained full prices. The hope was entertained and not disappointed, that as the spring approached, the stocks on hand would be lessened ere any extensive arrivals of new clip took place. At the sixth and concluding series of the season, in the month of April, a large proportion of the Tasmanian wools put up were of inferior quality and in bad condition. Notwithstanding all the advices that have been sent out to the colony, the flock-masters hitherto, except in a minority of cases, appear to have disregarded the most ordinary means of forwarding their wools to England in a clean state; and this, too, manifestly against their own interest. It followed that, at this sale, ill-conditioned wools went off at a decline; whilst other qualities, that had been shipped in a proper state, realised full prices. The arrivals of the new clip were long delayed by adverse winds; and as stocks on hand had been much reduced, it was thought advisable to proceed with the June sales, though but 6,400 bales were lotted, of which 1,048 were from Tasmania. The attendance

was large, under the circumstances, and most present bought a little to supply immediate wants, well knowing that, very shortly, the most ample supplies would arrive. The samples of the new clip were considered to be in improved condition, but a different result must be noticed at the succeeding sales in July; for then nearly all the wool offered from Van Diemen's Land (6,242 bales) went off lower, and why? Because of its condition, and being stunted in growth; owing, no doubt, to the prevalence of drought—a circumstance of rather frequent occurrence—and their not being fit either for clothing or combing purposes. They were little more than half-washed, and consequently very greasy.

"We cannot close our circular," states a leading firm, "without again strongly inculcating the necessity of paying more attention to the getting up of wools; and the best argument we can make use of, is to refer the owners to the great contrast of prices paid for well and ill-conditioned wool."

This fact that ought at least to have some weight with the flockmasters in the colonies, who hitherto have let the best prices fall into the hands of those attentive to the condition in which they send their fleeces forward in something like a decent state.

A following series there were 14,400 bales put up, of which 2699 bales were from Van Diemen's Land. A trade letter, in reference to these sales, states:—"Notwithstanding the depressed state of the combing trade, several flocks of known excellence realised relatively high prices: a large proportion were in an unfavourable condition, and the staple short and immature. The large supply of low and mid-quality, suited only for clothing purposes, more received from all parts, renders it now more than ever imperative on the growers of colonial wool to keep up the quality of their fleeces; and where this has been done, we can confidently refer to the list of printed prices, to show that they have been fully appreciated by the buyers."

At these sales the buyers exhibited great caution, for reasons very obvious. The wools from all the colonies were not suited to the wants of the day. There were plenty of buyers of fair conditioned produce; but they would not take ill got up samples at any price. The miserable prices obtained for such almost unmarketable stuff, must indicate to those not entirely blinded to their own interest, the absolute necessity of stricter attention to the material point of sending wool to the country in something like a clear and proper state. A considerable quantity of wools were taken at these sales for the West of England manufacturers, of the finest quality. They will not buy an inferior fleece.

The fourth sale of the series of the new clip, and the last of the year 1842, took place in November and December. The favourable news received from India and China about this period had its full influence upon the sale of colonial wool, which, notwithstanding the large quantity declared (15,046 bales, of which 2,070 bales were from Van Diemen's Land) commenced with animation to a crowded audience, and throughout it purchases were made with avidity. In the samples submitted on this occasion, there were many instances of unfair packing found out. Upon this serious charge against some of the exporters from the colonies, the circular of a leading broker remarks thus:—

"We regret to state that many instances of irregular packing have occurred during the season, which have not only given just cause of complaint, but we fear may be used as a handle by those who are disposed to put the exception for the rule, and thereby produce an unfavourable impression on the minds of the uninitiated. The absurdity of supposing that growers or shippers, whose well-known marks are branded upon their bales, should have any intention to deceive, requires no effort at refutation. To guard against the difficulty of the buyers not being able to see the entire bale, and so to discover any cases where more than one sort might be contained in the bale, we adopt the plan of sampling and showing, which is referred to at the head of our catalogue, and which it is anticipated, both by buyer and seller, will go far towards detection, and so remove any future cause of complaint; but we would again reiterate our hope that the practice of irregular packing will be altogether discontinued."

The highest prices obtained in the course of the present year were as follows:—For superior combing, 2s. 3d. per lb.; for good clothing, 1s. 10d. per lb.; and for lambs, 1s. 10d. per lb. The quantity in the sales for the year was nearly 16,000 bales. The importations were, in the aggregate 3,491,685 lbs.

At the public sales of colonial wools in last year there were about 16,000 bales of Tasmanian wools announced for sale, and an advance in prices occurred for those samples that were sent in a good state, and of fine fibre. A feeling far different was entertained at the first sales of 1843, as respects the prospects of the China trade, than at the commencement of the preceding year. The prices of wools fell in February, as the demand for goods for the markets of the celestial empire and the East Indies was not so good as had been most sanguinely expected; still there was some spirit shown at these sales. The stocks in the hands of the manufacturers and dealers were also heavy. Van Diemen's Land wools receded about one penny per lb. At the April sales the wools on offer from the island were of improved condition, and sold well; confidence in the future state of trade was freely evinced at these sales. The arrivals of the new clip were too small to afford an estimate of the produce of the season. At the close of this series, the state of the manufacturing districts had improved, and the first portion of the fresh arrivals was offered in June, when rather over 16,500 bales were declared, of which 5345 bales were Tasmanian; most of which was but half-washed, and in other respects in bad condition. Generally speaking, the presence of burr was less frequent; one mark in the right direction towards removing the many and long-continued complaints of the buyers here. In connection with the present series a competent party remarks:—"The flocks of Van Diemen's Land were, for the most part, in heavy, ill-conditioned state, although there were

some splendid exceptions, which realised fair proportionate prices. We observe, too, in many parcels the prevalence of Lincolnshire and other low English (not Merino) cross, and to this circumstance, together with the unfavourable condition, may be attributed the very low range of price produced. We have always given our opinion against this mode of crossing, and the result, where it has been practised, has realised our worst anticipations; to these circumstances, together with the universally low price of all raw material and manufactured articles (notwithstanding an increased demand), must be attributed to the present reduced quotations."

The August sales commenced well, and an advance of 1d. per lb. all through was sustained. The demand for the continental manufactured was very brisk. The series having been gone through, thus are they spoken of in a circular now before us:

"We have the satisfaction to announce that these important sales took place under very auspicious circumstances—a decided improvement in trade in the manufacturing districts, and very favourable state of weather for securing the harvest. From these united causes we are enabled to state that the whole of the large quantity sold with spirit, and as compared with the extremely low prices of last June, we must acknowledge an advance was realised on all descriptions of wool; but, we fear, the result of these sales will disappoint the shippers of a large proportion of wools brought forward, viz., the small thin-haired tangle-stapled sandy wool from Sydney, ill-conditioned and irregularly packed wool from Port Phillip, and short stapled wool from Van Diemen's Land; these descriptions continue to sell at very unsatisfactory prices—in English cross was visible in many flocks."

In the September and October sales this year, the principal feature was a slight improvement in the demand, and in the prices.

The extreme values realised for Van Diemen's Land wools this year were—for superior combing, 1s. 10d. per lb.; for clothing, 1s. 8d. per lb.; for lambs' finest quality, 1s. 1d. per lb.; ditto, second quality, 1s. 8d. per lb.; one very fine sample of lambs' went off at 2s. 4d. per lb. The sale this year amounted to 18,400 bales.

The importations of wools from Tasmania this year were 3,993,040 lbs.

In the course of the present year, at least as far as it has proceeded, the features connected with the supply and demand for Tasmanian wools at the various public sales that have taken place, are not of much interest in a general point of view. The sales too have been comparatively so recent, and the facts connected therewith are so immediately within the recollection of the trade, that any lengthened statement may be deemed, perhaps, superfluous. The position taken up by Tasmanian wools this year already, demands a few remarks. Many have been the terms used to denote the increasing importance of the colonial wool sales, but at the commencement of those in February, the number of buyers and others interested was "unprecedentedly" large, though but a small quantity of the staple was declared. Considering the low qualities of the wool, the prices realised were considered as establishing a considerable rise on the quotations paid in October and November last. This was attributable to the general improvement in the home and foreign trade. At the April sales but 639 bales of Van Diemen's Land wool were put up, and these sold at a slight fall. In the first series of the new clip, in June, the demand was good, being generally sold in staple and remarkably free from burr, prices were a shade higher. The second series commenced on the 16th July, and comprised 29,541 bales, of which 7,001 bales were Van Diemen's Land, but no advance was quoted.

At the last series of sales for the present year, viz., those which commenced in September and continued until the 11th of October, 3807 bales of Tasmanian Wools were put up. The home trade was good, and a few fine samples realized advanced rates. In some respects this was to be attributed to the shortness of the stocks.

The highest prices realized at these sales were these:—for superior comb